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Results of searching in PCT for:
piezoelectric and ferromagnetic and
"surface acoustic wave" and
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piezoelectric and ferromagnetic and "surface acoustic wa



Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Num.
1. (WO 2007/089230) NOVEL COMPOSITION	09.08.2007	B32B 19/02	PCT/ US2006/003
A nanocomposite material containing a clay mineral disposed within a matrix selected from the group consisting of polymeric material, material, ceramic material, and mixtures thereof. The clay mineral has a flexural strength of at least about 200 kilograms per square centimeter or at least about 2,000 kilograms per square centimeter.			
2. (WO 2007/066882) BIOLOGICAL POLYMER WITH DIFFERENTLY CHARGED PORTIONS	02.08.2007	C67K 14/00	PCT/ US2006/005
A biological polymer assembly with a biological polymer that contains at least 90 percent of tubulin and a positively charged segment. The segment has a molecular weight of at least about 5,000 Daltons, a bulk electrical conductivity of at least about 10^{-7} ohm ⁻¹ meter ⁻¹ , Siem elemental charges per cubic centimeter of from about 10^{14} to about 10^{15} , and a length of at least about 2 nanometer.			
3. (WO 2007/078008) ELECTRONIC DEVICE INCLUDING A POLED SUPERLATTICE HAVING A NET ELECTRICAL DIPOLE MOMENT AND ASSOCIATED METHODS	05.07.2007	H01L 41/16	PCT/ US2006/049
An electronic device may include a poled superlattice comprising a plurality of stacked groups of layers and having a net electrical dipole layers of the poled superlattice may include a plurality of stacked semiconductor monolayers defining a base semiconductor portion and at least one semiconductor monolayer thereon. The at least one non-semiconductor monolayer may be constrained within a crystal lattice of adjacent portions, and at least some semiconductor atoms from opposing base semiconductor portions may be chemically bound together through semiconductor monolayer therebetween. The electronic device may further include at least one electrode coupled to the poled superlat			
4. (WO 2007/075942) ELECTRONIC DEVICE INCLUDING A SELECTIVELY POLABLE SUPERLATTICE AND ASSOCIATED METHODS	05.07.2007	H01L 29/15	PCT/ US2006/048
An electronic device may include a selectively polable superlattice comprising a plurality of stacked groups of layers. Each group of layer superlattice may include a plurality of stacked semiconductor monolayers defining a semiconductor base portion and at least one non-semiconductor monolayer thereon. The at least one non-semiconductor monolayer may be constrained within a crystal lattice of adjacent silicon portions, and at least some semiconductor atoms from opposing base semiconductor portions may be chemically bound together through the at least one non-semiconductor monolayer therebetween. The electronic device may also include at least one electrode for selectively poing the selectively polable superlat			

the PCT

5. (WO 2007/050135) PROCESS FOR TREATING A BIOLOGICAL ORGANISM

03.05.2007 A61K 9/26 PCT/

US2006/0223

A process for treating cells within a biological organism in which sonic energy is focused on cells within a biological organism while the level of such energy is varied. In addition there is provided a process for synergistically combining sonic energy and other forms of energy agents, in the treatment of cells in living organisms. Furthermore there is provided a process for assaying the efficacy of other therapeutic

6. (WO 2007/047563) DISPOSABLE AND TRIMMABLE WIRELESS PRESSURE SENSOR

26.04.2007 G01L 9/12 PCT/

US2006/0400

A disposable pressure sensor includes a substrate and a pressure diaphragm formed upon the substrate (101). A sensor coil can be piezoelectric (110) and an inductor (104) formed on the substrate and surrounded by the pressure diaphragm (112). The ferromagnetic core (106) sensor coil, such that when the pressure diaphragm (112) is exposed to a pressure, the diaphragm (112) moves close to the inductor (104) thereby resulting in a change in the capacitor (110) or the inductor (104) and an indication of pressure. The capacitor can be implanted or variable capacitor. The inductor may also be provided as an adjustable or variable inductor and can include ...

7. (WO 2007/015710) THE FABRICATION AND APPLICATION OF NANOFIBER RIBBONS AND SHEETS AND TWISTED AND NON-TWISTED NANOFIBER YARNS

06.02.2007 B29C 47/04 PCT/

US2005/0418

The present invention is directed to nanofiber yarns, ribbons, and sheets; to methods of making said yarns, ribbons, and sheets; and to nanofiber ribbons, and sheets. In some embodiments, the nanofiber yarns, ribbons, and sheets comprise carbon nanotubes. Particularly, such carbon nanotubes provide unique properties and property combinations such as extreme toughness, resistance to failure at knots, high conductivities, high absorption of energy that occurs reversibly, up to 13% strain-to-failure compared with the few percent strain-to-failure toughness, very high resistance to creep, retention of strength even when heated in air at 400°C ...

8. (WO 2006/083796) NOVEL COMPOSITION WITH MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES

10.08.2006 C04B 33/00 PCT/

US2006/0939

A nanocomposite material containing nanomagnetic material disposed within a matrix. The nanomagnetic material has a saturation magnetization of about 3000 electromagnetic units per cubic centimeter and contains nanomagnetic particles with an average particle size of less than an average coherence length between adjacent nanomagnetic particles is less than 100 nanometers.

9. (WO 2006/083668) MATERIALS AND DEVICES OF ENHANCED ELECTROMAGNETIC TRANSPARENCY

10.08.2006 A61F 2/06 PCT/

US2006/0932

Abstract of the disclosure: Materials, devices and methods are described for making and using devices of enhanced electromagnetic transparency. Embodiments include, for example, nanomagnetic compositions that provide series and/or parallel resonances that act to diminish induction and thereby alter electromagnetic penetration. Devices, including medical implants, such as stents, may be formed or modified into various conformations. Such conformations include, for example, the addition or formulation with layer(s) of protective material or with of discrete multiple capacitors and inductors.

10. (WO 2005/102151) PASSIVE SENSOR WITH WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

03.11.2005 G01L 7/20 PCT/

EP2005/0042

A sensor (10) is disclosed, which uses a transmission principle beyond RF-signals and which sensor doesn't need an electrical circuitry for indication means, which built by a contrast interface (32) contrasting two mediums and which contrast interface is readable by sound or light. Embodiments of the present invention include an amplification system via micro channels (20) or a micro gear, which transform a change in accuracy and resolution. In a further embodiment a compensation of temperature does not influence the measurement of a torque.

11. (WO 2005/064783) TUNEABLE SPIN TORQUE DEVICE FOR GENERATING AN OSCILLATING SIGNAL AND METHOD FOR TUNING

14.07.2005 G01R 33/02 PCT/

EP2004/0148

The present invention is related to a device and corresponding methods for generating an oscillating signal. The device comprises a current of spin polarised charge carriers, a magnetic, e.g. **ferromagnetic**, excitable layer adapted for receiving the generated current of carriers thus generating an oscillating signal with a **frequency** ν_{osc} and an integrated means for interacting with said magnetic, e.g. **ferromagnetic**, such that a selection of said oscillation **frequency** is achieved. No external field needs to be applied to select or tune the **frequency**. D means can be used, such as e.g. means inducing mechanical stress in the magnetic, e.g. **ferromagnetic**, e...

12. (WO 2005/064590) METHOD FOR ULTRA-FAST CONTROLLING OF A MAGNETIC CELL 14.07.2005 G01R 33/02 PCT/EP2004/0148
AND RELATED DEVICES

The present invention relates to a device and corresponding method for ultrafast controlling of the magnetization of a magnetic element **surface acoustic wave** generating means (102), a transport layer (104), which is typically functionally and partially structurally comprises means (102) and at least one **ferromagnetic** element (106). A **surface acoustic wave** is generated and propagates in a transport layer consists of a piezo-electric material. Thus, strain is induced in the transport layer (104) and in the **ferromagnetic** element (106) in contact (104). Due to magneto elastic coupling this generates an effective magnetic field in the **ferromagnetic**...

13. (WO 2004/068184) INTERFEROMETER HAVING A SCANNING MIRROR 12.08.2004 G01B 9/02 PCT/US2004/0022

An instrument (10) including a scannable mirror (100, 110) employs multimode optical fibers (24, 32, 36, 42, 46, 52) and an optical coupler, e.g., from the multimode optical fiber (24, 32, 36, 42, 46, 52), is reduced by a method (200) employing deconvolution. The scannable mirror may employ a mirror (110) movable in an optical waveguide (104) or an optical fiber (42, 46) wound on an expandable core (124, 124a).

14. (WO 2003/104789) MULTIFUNCTIONAL BIOSENSOR BASED ON ZnO NANOSTRUCTURES 18.12.2003 C12Q 1/68 PCT/US2003/0178

The present invention provides the multifunctional biological and biochemical sensor technology based on ZnO nanostructures. The ZnO strong DNA or protein molecule binding sites to enhance the immobilization. Patterned ZnO nanorods are used to provide conductivity. Patterned ZnO nanorods are also used as the gate (26) for field-effect transistor (FET) type sensors (20). Patterned ZnO nanorods are in BAW (56) based biosensors. These ZnO nanorod based devices operate in multimodal operation combining electrical, acoustic and optical. The multifunctional biosensors can be arrayed and combined into one chip, which will enhance the sensitivity and accuracy.

15. (WO 2002/103371) MAGNETIC-BASED PLACEMENT AND RETENTION OF SENSOR ELEMENTS IN A SENSOR ARRAY 27.12.2002 C12Q 1/37 PCT/US2002/0033

A system for the rapid characterization of multi-analyte fluids, in one embodiment, includes a light source, a sensor array, and a detector formed from a supporting member into which a plurality of cavities may be formed. A series of chemically sensitive particles are, in one within the cavities. In an embodiment, a particle may include a magnetically active component to aid in the placement of the particle in may be applied to the sensor array to inhibit movement of the particle. The particles may be configured to produce a signal when a reagent interacts with the analyte. Using pattern recognition techniques, the analytes within a multi-analyte...

16. (WO 2002/084315) MECHANICAL SENSORS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS 24.10.2002 G01R 29/08 PCT/US2002/0114

Sensing devices (100) and techniques based on motion of a mechanical oscillator (110) caused by electromagnetic interaction, such as with a magnetic field or an electric polarization with an electric field.

17. (WO 2002/061392) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF MATERIALS IN A MICROMACHINED CHEMICAL SENSOR ARRAY 08.08.2002 G01N 33/543 PCT/US2002/0033

A system for the rapid characterization of multi-analyte fluids, in one embodiment, includes a light source, a sensor array, and a detector formed from a supporting member into which a plurality of cavities may be formed. A series of chemically sensitive particles are, in one embodiment, disposed within the cavities. The particles may produce a signal when a receptor coupled to the particle interacts with the analyte. Using pattern recognition, the analyte within a multi-analyte fluid may be characterized. In an embodiment, each cavity of the plurality of cavities is designed to capture a specific size particle. Flexible projections may be positioned over each of the cavities to provide retention...

18. (WO 2002/001512) USE OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHOD FOR AUTHENTICATING AN ITEM, UNIT AND SYSTEM FOR AUTHENTICATING ITEMS, AND AUTHENTICATING DEVICE 03.01.2002 G07D 7/04 PCT/EP2001/007

The present invention relates to a method and a system for the local or remote authentication of an item, in particular a security document, an authenticating device, comprised in, connected to, or linked to mobile communication equipment. Said item carries a marking exhibiting a behavior in response to interrogating energy, such as electromagnetic radiation and/or electric or magnetic fields. Said marking may comprise security elements, e.g. a barcode, or a characteristic particle or mark pattern, exhibiting a characteristic physical response.

19. (WO 2001/051668) FERROFLUID BASED ARRAYS 19.07.2001 C12Q 1/68 PCT/US2001/001

Ferrofluid-based magnetically generated microarrays are disclosed which are useful in high throughput screening assays for the identification and analysis of target entities in test specimens.

20. (WO 1999/019900) METHOD OF FORMING AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE 22.04.1999 B41J 2/01 PCT/GB1998/003

A method of forming an electronic device using the technique of drop on demand (ink-jet) printing to deposit droplets of deposition material on a substrate, thereby depositing a plurality of droplets on a surface to form a patterned electronic device comprising multiple discrete portions.

21. (WO 1995/032419) ACOUSTIC MONITOR ASSEMBLY 30.11.1995 G01N 29/02 PCT/GB1995/001

An acoustic monitor assembly comprises a glass disc (5) having a metal coating (6). The disc (5) contacts a liquid to be monitored in a container (1) in which a magnetic field to which the coating (6) is exposed. An electrical coil (2) induces eddy currents in the coating (6) causing the disc (5) to vibrate, thereby producing the vibration.

22. (WO 1991/003593) TELEVISION SCRAMBLING AND UNSCRAMBLING METHOD AND APPARATUS 10.12.1991 H04N 7/169 PCT/US1991/000

Method and apparatus for scrambling and unscrambling television signals to prevent reception of acceptable signals by an unauthorized receiver while maintaining the television signal recoverable by an authorized receiver. The present invention can also be used for reducing the need for a television transmitter. A transmitter (12) passes a television signal through at least one linear filter (30, 32, and 34) of the type that produces signals of differing time delays. A receiver (14) receives the multiple time delayed signals from the transmitter and passes them through a delay compensator (36) to add the signals together so that one signal representative of the original signal is produced.

Search Summary

piezoelectric: 194921 occurrences in 21757 records.

ferromagnetic: 81285 occurrences in 9780 records.

(piezoelectric AND ferromagnetic): 744 records.

"surface acoustic wave": 9810 occurrences in 2690 records.

((piezoelectric AND ferromagnetic) AND "surface acoustic wave"): 25 records.

frequency: 3184578 occurrences in 267437 records.

((piezoelectric AND ferromagnetic) AND "surface acoustic wave") AND frequency): 22 records.

Search Time: 11.97 seconds.

